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The Alledger

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ALLEGGER

Vol. II, No. 12 • Boston College Law School • April 18, 1983

B. C. Teams Compete Successful in Intra- and Interscholastic Contests

by Michael Kilkelly

Gail Anderson and Susan Dechant are the winners of the 1983 Grimes Moot Court Competition. They outpointed Michael Clancy and John Evers in a tough match held on April 16th. The bench consisted of Judge Damon Keith of the Sixth Circuit Court of Appeals, Chief Judge Edward Hennessey of the Massachusetts Supreme Judicial Court, and Judge Thomas Kelleher of the Rhode Island Supreme Court. Susan Dechant was judged the best speaker of the finalists.

The best brief award was won by the team of Judith Rainville and Barbara O'Donnell, with second place going to the team of Rick Graf and M. J. Moltenbrey.

National Teams

In the National Trial Competition held at Houston from March 23—26, the B. C. team of Jerry Petros, Denis King and Pat Monahan reached the finals before being eliminated by

Washington University (St. Louis). They had defeated Villanova, Chicago—Loyola, Chicago—Kent and Stetson University to reach the finals. The hard fought round against Washington University was tried before Judge J. Skelley Wright of the Court of Appeals for the D. C. Circuit. This year's competition marked the first time a B. C. team had advanced beyond the quarterfinals in the nationals.

The other B. C. team of Dan Winslow, Kevin Steiling and Frank Santisi barely missed reaching the quarterfinals. They defeated San Diego and Lewis and Clark, and lost to St. Mary's.

The Client Counselling team of Joanne Caruso and Jenny Coleman reached the finals of the nationals held in New Orleans. They ended up finishing third in the country.

The Frederick Douglass Moot Court team placed tenth at the nationals at Atlanta. Sunjee Pegram and Wilbur Edwards reached the quarterfinals of the competition, held at the Black American Law Students (BALSA) Convention.

Gyorgy Lang Celebrates Fifteen Years at B. C. Law

On Friday, April 15th, the Law Library honored Gyorgy Lang with a surprise party on the occasion of his fifteenth anniversary with the Boston College Law School. In addition to members of the law library staff, the guest list included Dean Huber who presented Gyorgy with a gift commemorating the occasion. A letter of congratulation from Thomas O'Connell, University Librarian, was also presented.

Gyorgy's experience in the law library draws upon his education and training in his native Hungary. Brought up in Myrmeggyes, Hungary, Gyorgy graduated from Eotvos Lorand University where he studied law and political science. In addition he received a Masters Degree in Library Science from the University in 1954. Before the Hungarian Revolution broke out, Gyorgy was a member of the District Attorney's Office in Budapest.

Immigrating to the U.S. at the time of the revolution, Gyorgy joined the U.S. Army. He was subsequently employed by the Smithsonian Astrophysical Observatory before joining the staff of Boston College first as varsity soccer



Reference Librarian Gyorgy Lang

coach, then as reference librarian in the law library.

Gyorgy now lives with his wife, Eva, in Burlington. They have three children, George Jr. (B.C. '81), Peggy, and Eva, a dog Bijou and a fat Siamese cat named Fanny.

LSA Elections Held for 83-84

by Susan K. Taylor

Michael Coughlin '84 was elected LSA President April 7th and 8th by a 7 vote margin. Linda Brisson '84, the only other candidate on the ballot, garnered 119 votes to Coughlin's 126.

The other three positions on the ballot were uncontested. Charla Bizios '84, Secretary-Treasurer; Peter Regan '85, 2nd year representative; and Bill Hadley '84, 3rd year representative will join Coughlin in running the LSA next year.

Several write-in votes were recorded also. Bill McAlpin '84 received a single vote for President and Pat D'orsi '84

one for 3rd year representative. 2nd year representative was the most popular for write-ins. Receiving votes were Pat McManus '85, Anne Townes '85 and Peter Schechter '84.

A candidates forum, held on the second day of the elections was very poorly attended. The forum apparently suffered from a lack of publicity and from its scheduling on Friday, a day when few students are on campus.

The close presidential race continues a pattern of photo-finish LSA races. One year ago Fred Grant took the Presidency from Dan Winslow by only 8 votes, and, just last fall 1st year representative Bill O'Donnell defeated Tom Letizia by a single vote.

Personal Justice Denied

by Denise Nagata and Sandy Leung

In 1941, at the outbreak of World War II, there were approximately 127,000 persons of Japanese ancestry living in the Continental United States. Ninety percent of this population was concentrated in California, Washington, Oregon, and Arizona. The Japanese American population consisted of two groups — the "Issei" and the "Nisei". The Nisei were born in the United States and therefore were American citizens. The Issei, the native born Japanese were ineligible for citizenship. All persons of East Asian ancestry were prohibited by law from becoming naturalized citizens until 1952.

Even before the bombing of Pearl Harbor in December 7, 1941, Issei and Nisei on the West Coast were targets of racist attacks, social ostracism and economic boycotts. Local governments restricted areas in which Japanese could live, work and travel. Finally on February 19, 1942, President Roosevelt signed Executive Order 9066. This order gave the Secretary of War the authority to designate commanders to establish military zones to exclude "any and all persons" from the area.

Immediately after the Executive Order was signed, General DeWitt, Commanding General of the Western Defense Command, issued a series of public proclamations which excluded all persons of Japanese ancestry, regardless of citizenship status from the West Coast of the United States. No similar action was instituted against German or Italian aliens. A proclamation issued on March 27, 1942, froze the movement of all Japanese in the Western United States.

A series of "Civilian Exclusion Orders" effected the removal of Japanese Americans from the "prohibited zones" designated by General DeWitt. Fifteen "assembly centers" were established at large fairgrounds and racetracks. 120,000

persons of Japanese ancestry were eventually sent from the assembly centers to ten concentration camps scattered throughout the West Coast and Midwest. The camps were located in desolate, inland areas. They were enclosed by barbed wire and guarded by military police. Despite efforts to keep families together, many families were separated.

In December, 1944, the prohibitions were lifted, and all internees were allowed to return to the West Coast. Most Japanese Americans lost their homes, properties and businesses. In 1942, the San Francisco Federal Reserve Bank conservatively estimated \$400 million in property losses due to the relocation and internment of Japanese Americans.

The Movement for Redress and Reparations

While behind barbed wire, many internees rebelled against the injustice of their incarceration and against the squalid and unhealthy conditions characteristic of the camps. Eight internees were killed by military guards. The movement for redress and reparations continued and gained momentum after the camps were closed. The Japanese American Citizens League (JACL) has been at the forefront of the movement, and helped lobby for the Evacuations Claims Act, which was passed by Congress in 1948. The Act, however, was inadequate because it failed to provide for "damage or loss on account of death or personal injury, personal inconvenience physical hardship or mental suffering . . . for loss of anticipated earnings."

In addition to wrecked careers, broken families and the loss of human dignity, many victims suffered substantial property losses. Internees were often given only 24 hours to liquidate all their assets. Individuals and corporations took advantage of the strong, public anti-Japanese sentiment and the plight of the Japanese by

continued on page 2

Editorial

As is customary at this time of year, student organizations are preparing to pass the reins of leadership to underclasspeople. The **Alledger**, in this spirit, will hold elections for editorial positions for next year on April 26, 1983 at 5:00 p.m.

The law school newspaper is a unique student-run publication in that it has no strict format, no required stylization, and never, never uses footnotes. It is an ideal forum to advocate, editorialize, and lament over the workings of the law school. The **Alledger** has always reflected the personal concerns of its staff, and if you have pet peeves this is a good way to air them (and sometimes even to get things done about them).

Since the paper only comes out every two weeks, the time investment is quite small compared with the benefits of having an editorial position on your resume. The **Alledger** is still experiencing growth, and offers an opportunity to have some control over the content and quality of the publication. All in all, the **Alledger** may offer the most rewarding experience in return for the smallest time investment. We hope to see you there next Tuesday evening.

LAW DAY USA MAY 1



ALLEDGER

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Boston College Law School
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The **Alledger** is published every other Monday, 14 times per academic year, for and by the students of Boston College Law School. We welcome submissions and contributions from all our readers. Manuscripts, news, letters, ads, notices, etc. should reach us by 5 p.m. the Wednesday immediately preceding the intended publication date. Copy may be left at the **Alledger** office (M201B Stuart Hall, beneath Mr. Pepper's office) or in our mailbox across from the Deans' Offices.



by
Ivy
Main

Letter

Justice Denied

continued from page 1

April 2, 1983

Re: **Massachusetts and the Conservation Law Foundation of New England v. James Watt, and The Department of the Interior**

Dear Editor:

Judge Mazzone's recent decision on the Proposed Outer Continental Shelf (Georges Bank) Lease Sale represents a progressive approach to an historical problem. If the First Circuit affirms on appeal, his decision may set an important national precedent.

As a ULL placement in the Environmental Protection Division of the Attorney General's office, I worked on the "Memorandum in Support of Motion for Preliminary Injunction." The general feeling in the office before the motion session was apprehensive. Steve Leonard, the Director of the division, thought that the court would not give enough weight to environmental concerns when reviewing Interior's decision, a decision which completely disregarded certain environmental factors and expert advice.

Steve Leonard's apprehension was based on the historical inequity that potential economic benefits have a built-in advantage when weighed against potential environmental damage. The benefits can be measured in dollars whereas the damage, which can effect human health and aesthetics, is often difficult to assess in dollars.

Although the Outer continental Shelf provides economic benefits, Judge Mazzone's decision recognizes that more intangible values, such as the protection of beach areas, fish habitats, and endangered species should be given substantial weight during an administrative or judicial review. The elevated significance of these and other intangible factors may help to correct the historical inequity of the balancing process.

Judge Mazzone should be applauded for his contribution to this development. His decision may be instrumental in providing a fairer, more equitable approach toward future environmental issues.

Bill Brady
Conservation Research Group

forcing them to sell their properties at ridiculously low prices. A recent estimate placed the total damages borne by Japanese Americans at \$6 billion.

In subsequent years, the JACL has been influential in repealing Title II, the Emergency Detention Act, seeking Social Security retirement credit, rescinding Executive Order 9066 and successfully campaigning to win a pardon for Iva Ikuko Toguri d'Aguino, whom many Americans knew as "Tokyo Rose".

The JACL National Committee for Redress and othe Asian American organizations sponsored a study commission bill, which was approved by President Carter in 1980. On February 25, 1983, the Commission on Wartime Relocation and Internment of Civilians released its 467 page report entitled "Personal Justice Denied". The Report concludes that the incarceration was motivated by "racial prejudice, war hysteria and failure of political leadership". The Report particularly criticized President Roosevelt for delaying the release of internees from the concentration camps until after the 1944 election for political reasons. In sum, the report found that, "the record does not permit the conclusion that military necessity warranted the exclusion of ethnic Japanese from the West Coast." (Congressman Robert Drinan, S.J., former dean of BCLS, was among the 9 persons appointed by President Carter to serve on the Commission.)

Litigation

Fred Korematsu, Gordon Hirabayashi and Min Yasui challenged the constitutionality of the military acts that effected their incarceration on due process and equal protection grounds. The United States Supreme Court sustained their convictions for violating the acts and declared the acts constitutional on the basis of wartime military necessity. Former Supreme Court Justice Arthur Goldberg, recently called the **Korematsu** decision, "one of the most ill-conceived decisions handed down by the Supreme Court, perhaps second only to **Dred Scot v. Sanford**".

The Court relied heavily upon "The Final Report" of 1943, the official government publication which set forth justifications for the military orders. New evidence recently uncovered at the National Archives in Washington, D.C. reveals, however, that the government knew but failed to inform the Court that there was no factual basis to sustain the conclusions contained in the Final Report. The importance of this evidence has been recognized by the Commission in its report.

On January 19, 1983, Korematsu, Hirabayashi and Yasui filed for writs of **coram nobis** in light of this new evidence. The **coram nobis** petitions seek to reopen the controversial cases and to call the courts' attention to evidence favorable but unavailable to petitioners at the time of the original trials. Petitioners claim the Court would have overturned their convictions and declared the military acts void had it had the opportunity to consider the exculpatory evidence suppressed by the government.

A favorable decision on the proceedings would recognize the illegality of the mass incarceration of the 120,000 Issei and Nisei. No Japanese was ever charged or convicted of espionage or sabotage during the war. The **coram nobis** proceedings would not directly result in monetary compensation for camp victims; however they may lay a foundation for reparations. The Commission is expected to endorse case compensation sometime before its mandate expires in June. In addition, the National Council for Japanese American Redress and other Asian American organizations have recently filed a federal class action suit against the federal government to seek redress and reparations for the indignities suffered by Japanese Americans.

"Justice for All, and Liberty for None"

A Visit to the Dorchester District Court

by Dan Winslow

The smell was the first thing I noticed; it was a heavy, sharp, and distinct smell, unlike any I had ever encountered. The short walk up the courthouse steps had not betrayed the presence of the smell inside. Yet, when I reached the top of the steps, passed the graffiti-covered stone pillars, and crossed the threshold of the courthouse door, the smell was almost overpowering. This was the Dorchester District Court.

The people were the second thing I noticed; teenagers, old people, young people, toddlers, women, men. The people were defendants in criminal cases, they were witnesses, some were the complainants, and all of them were Black. There were no Chinese. There were no Hispanics. There were no Irish, Italians, or Greeks. The people were crowded into the lobby, some standing, some sitting, and no one looking happy to be there. I made my way through the crowd and into the empty courtroom.

My footsteps echoed off the walls of the courtroom as I walked to the holding cell. The walls were peeling layers of plaster, but the ancient blue paint bore silent witness to an earlier time — a time when courthouse walls were beyond the reach of a vandal's spraycan. I walked past the mighty bench of the presiding judge, and reached the top of the stairs that led to the holding cell in the basement. The smell was even stronger. Each step into the underbelly of the courthouse caused the smell to become more

potent. The final step emptied into a narrow hallway, unlit save for a single naked bulb. The walls had transformed from once-regal blue plaster to yellow-grey bathroom tile. The hall widened after four paces from the stairs. The holding cell was on the right.

The holding cell of the Dorchester-District-Court-God-Save-the-Commonwealth-of-Massachusetts. That's where I met Andrew. Andrew was fourteen years old, short, almost tiny, skinny, Black and scared. I had been appointed to defend Andrew against a charge that he assaulted and robbed a store clerk. He had told me that he didn't do it. And, after visiting his family in the dilapidated bomb shelter that the State calls a housing project; after talking to the four women who saw what had happened, I believed him. The Guard let Andrew out of the cell, and together we walked to the courtroom. I put my hand on his shoulder and told him to relax, that things would be O.K.... I was wrong.

Is it O.K. that the complainant testified under oath to God that the man who assaulted him from behind — Andrew — was wearing a beige jacket, that he was 100% sure the jacket was beige? Is it O.K. that the police testified that, in fact, Andrew was wearing a dark-blue parka when he was arrested seconds later? Is it O.K. for the judge to say, in finding Andrew guilty, that it's hard for a witness to tell colors when being assaulted, that dark-blue looks enough like beige to be hardly worthy of attention? I walked with Andrew back to the holding cell stairs. Tears were welling in his eyes as he looked at

me and asked, "If I get in trouble for doing nothing, what do I got to lose?"

We walked down the stairs toward the cell, and the smell once again became stronger. We walked through the narrow hallway, under the naked bulb, to the opening, and turned right. The Guard opened the barred door to the cell, and Andrew walked in. As the

cell door slammed shut, as Andrew disappeared into the darkened recesses of the cell walls, I looked at the bars that separated me from this fourteen year-old boy. And I realized. The smell emanated from the bars of the cell. The smell is that of the distinct absence of liberty. That is the smell that pervades Dorchester District Court.

Criminal Process -- an Assessment

—Dan Winslow

The Criminal Process course provides students with an opportunity to practice criminal law in the District Court system. The course is actually three courses in one: (1) a general classroom overview of District Court practice; (2) a clinical defense component where half the class represents indigent criminal defendants in Dorchester District Court; (3) a clinical prosecution component where half the class spends one day per week prosecuting cases in a local District Court.

The advantages of the Criminal Process course are numerous; some of the more general advantages are as follows: the course provides an excellent combined clinical/classroom setting for the study of Massachusetts criminal law and procedure; students develop good trial advocacy

techniques and strategies by actually trying cases; the course promotes the development of client-counseling and witness preparations skills; and, last but not least, the course is fun.

The disadvantages of the course are that it offers only four credits while consuming what seems like six credits worth of time—students who work part-time during the school year should strongly consider taking the prosecution (rather than the defense) component of the course. In addition to court appearances, the course requires four hours of class attendance each week. A final disadvantage to the course is that it competes with traditional courseloads. The defense component, for example, requires regular attendance at morning court sessions on Tuesdays and Thursdays.

In spite of its drawbacks, the course is definitely a worthwhile task.

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* Tomatoes (2#)	.92	1.38	1.78	Beets (1#)	.58	.98
Cucumbers (ea.)	.29	.39	.34	Broccoli (2#)	1.11	1.32
X-lg. eggs (1 dz.)	.92	1.05	1.13	Carrots (1#)	.31	.45
White potatoes (5#)	.75	1.45	1.45	Cucumbers (ea.)	.29	.33
Yellow onions (5#)	.60	.75	1.15	Eggplant (1#)	.44	.69
Mushrooms (1#)	1.36	1.94	1.85	Ginger (½#)	.87	1.30
Mac apples (2#)	.62	1.18	1.38	Grapefruit, pink (ea.)	.28	.40
* Bananas (2#)	.52	.78	.78	Lemons (ea.)	.17	.20
Romaine lettuce (hd.)	.60	.79	.69	Iceberg lettuce (ea.)	.52	.49
Iceberg lettuce (hd.)	.78	.69	.79	Romaine lettuce (ea.)	.52	.79
Anjou pears (2#)	1.04	1.38	1.18	Mushrooms (1#)	1.36	1.99
Red grapes (1#)	.75	.99	.99	Yellow onions (2#)	.24	.58
Juice Oranges (5#)	1.15	1.79	1.59	Bosc pears (ea.)	.62	.79
Ginger (½#)	.86	1.00	1.00	Green peppers (1#)	.54	.99
	\$14.85	\$19.71	\$20.41	Baking potatoes (2#)	.42	.78
		(33% more)	(37% more)	White potatoes (5#)	.75	1.25
				Tomatoes (1#)	.52	.79
				Zucchini (1#)	.62	1.19
					\$12.19	\$18.33
						(51% more)
Milk, whole (½ gal.)	1.01	.99	1.02			
Cream, light (½ pt.)	.46	.41	.40			
Monterey Jack (1#)	2.12	2.98	2.89			
Muenster (1#)	2.09	2.29	2.79			
* Sharp cheddar,						
aged 8 mo. (1#)	2.56	2.99	3.49			
Cream cheese (1#)	1.43	1.30	1.30			
Jarlsberg (1#)	2.98	3.89	3.99			
Butter, salted (1#)	2.01	1.73	1.79			
Soy margarine (1#)	.44	.40	.45			
Columbo yogurt (qt.)	1.27	1.45	1.39			
* Dannon,						
fruit yogurt (8 oz.)	.51	.61	.57			
Cottage cheese (1#)	1.09	1.19	1.29			
Breakstone's						
Natural ice cream						
Hendries or						
Breyers (½ g.)	H: 2.70	B: 2.99	B: 3.01			
Häagen-dazs ice						
cream (pt.)	1.53	1.95	1.89			
* Tofu (1#)	.93	1.21	.99			
	\$23.13	\$26.38	\$27.26			
		(14% more)	(18% more)			

The Secret Life of . . .



Michael Coughlin

by Barbara Epstein

Belying Mike Coughlin's usual unassuming nature around school, his political activities are not restricted to this campus. Although his name has not been in the news, he has had a hand behind the scenes of some headliner events. His extensive knowledge of tactics and weaponry have made him sought after, both in this country and in England.

Mike's interest in defense subjects began when he was in the Navy ROTC program at the University of Rochester. After he finished an assignment on some aspect of defense, Mike would continue pursuing the subject on his own, amassing great amounts of information. This work led to a position on the Council on International Public Affairs; during his stay there he studied problems of skewed development related to the transfer of technology to developing countries. In turn, this led him to be chief policy advisor and a political analyst for a Congressional candidate.

Looking for a different experience, Mike returned to work at the state level as coordinator of the Science Resource Office at the State House downtown. He then applied for and was accepted into a London "exchange" program, where he spent the year before law school, until the Republicans took charge. Mike made his own contacts during that time, and since has been back to London on and off as consultant on defense matters to Bruce George, MP (Member of Parliament), who is on the Defense Committee. This work led Mike to many research sources not otherwise available to him.

All this background helped Mike get an exciting job after first year at the London office of the Boston firm of Bingham, Dana & Gould. He still found the time last summer to return to the Defense Committee during the Falklands crisis, to help evaluate tactics and strategy. One time while doing research in the Ministry of Defense Library, he even came across two issues of the B.C. Law Review.

The research Mike has done over the years and the expertise he has developed has led to various articles, one of which is in "Survival" (Sept.—Oct. 1982), the journal of the International Institute for Strategic Studies. The article analyzed the Falklands Islands crisis, and was co-written with Mr. George. Mike kept good company in that issue, since an article by Henry Kissinger also appeared there.

Mike has been in more demand since last summer. He was invited to Washington for a week in the fall to testify to Congress on the lessons the U.S. can learn from the Falklands crisis. He spoke to the State Department and the National Defense University in the Pentagon as well. They discussed a range of problems

that occurred during the Falklands crisis, from the simple but bizarre (like the British habit of dumping garbage into the ocean, which caused so many seagulls to be attracted that a helicopter with twenty men aboard crashed) to the sophisticated but common—place, like all the high-tech weaponry. They went through a day-by-day analysis of all that went wrong, from reconstructing the sinking of a ship, to recognizing that men wearing synthetic shirts in combat are severely burned when their shirts melt at high temperatures, or that polyurethane bedding on a ship can burn and cause asphyxiation. The talks revealed weaknesses in British weaponry tactics, which were compared with American tactics. Both countries compared notes and learned from each other.

Mike's article, obviously well-received, produced a demand for more information. Mike generated enough pages for a book, again co-written with Mr. George, and to be published by Gower Press of the United Kingdom this year. Mike has already tasted a bit of his success, having received two advances thus far, the first when the contracts were signed, and the second when he delivered the 248 pages of text and 390 annotations to the publisher.

Gower has asked Mike to write another book on defense and foreign policy, but he has his reservations. He feels he is getting stale on the subject and may want to leave it for a while. Right now he is looking to explore energy topics, having already done some research in the area. He doesn't want to become "boxed into a specialty."

In spite of this intense interest in government, Mike does want to practice law, and not just as a means of entry into politics. With his energy and good-naturedness — there is a down-home quality about him despite all this cosmopolitan experience — he will no doubt achieve whatever goals he sets for himself.

"Revenge of the J.D.'s to Be"

A First Class Farce

by Mary Ellen Murphy

For anyone who has missed the past two months of school, "Star Laws or the Revenge of the J.D." was performed last weekend in the new theater at Boston College. The cast and crew of this year's Law Revue provided our law school community with an unrivaled and unrefined celebration of law school life. True to its tradition of satire and slander (albeit in jest), this year's production provided everyone with ample opportunity to take part in, or at least grimace at, the most irreverent, unkind, tasteless, crude and wonderfully funny things about ourselves. And, although intellectually stimulated and academically engrossed throughout Friday evening's performance (like many first year students, I took notes and used my Sony recorder), the show generated certain unanswered questions in my mind. In the spirit of hypothetical learning, I shall share them now with you.

* Is Mark Fernald (who played Darth Platter) really Zyg's twin brother?

* Did celebrated members of the faculty and administration feel, at times, as if they were attending their own classes, or maybe their own funerals?

* Why were there no satires on legal research and writing instructors?

* Dancing urinals aside, wasn't the choreography outstanding?

* Did Steven Emmanuel pay for a Book Co-op advertisement?

* Where can I get more information on the 27 levels of judicial scrutiny?

* Doesn't each member of the cast deserve three credits and a one year contract with K-Tel Records?

* Doesn't the faculty deserve rebuttal time? ("Revenge of the would-be J.D."?)

* Wasn't the music from the pit superb? And so familiar sounding? Does anyone know anything about infringement of copyright laws before BMI and ASCAP call?

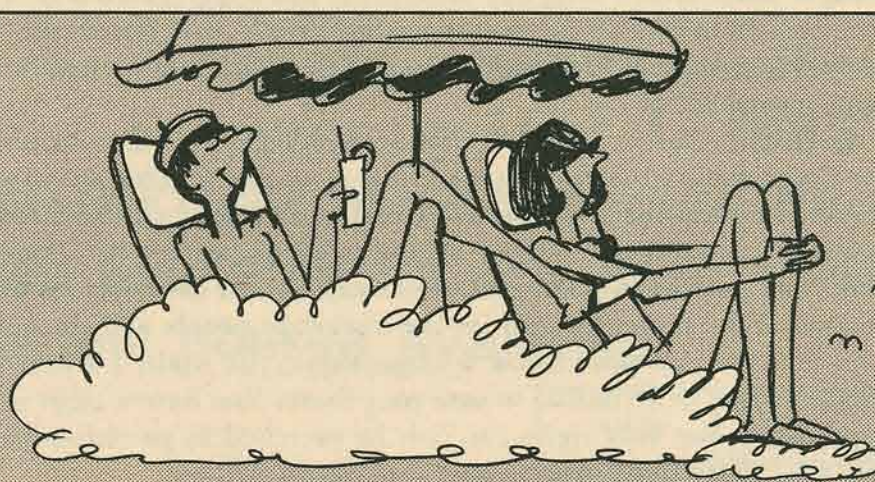
* Who really cared about that intergalactic hornbook? Whose idea was it to wrap it in red tinfoil?

* Does Linda Ouelette (Professor Lipandsteam) plan to teach Contracts after graduation? Does she plan to give back the yellow boots?

* Shouldn't someone buy the Ho (or the Yo) a car?

* Is Charlotte Smith perhaps a long-lost space unit Zappa?

On a final note of sincerity, this production reflected a great deal of hard work, talent, wit, and cooperation, not to mention unabashedly brazen courage. Even the program had an updated pocket part. All involved in this year's law revue should be congratulated for showing us the 'outerspaces' of law school.



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NOTICES

THE B.C. ASIAN-AMERICAN LAW STUDENTS ASSOCIATION, AND THE LAW STUDENTS ASSOCIATION

- invite the B.C. Law School Community to a lecture and discussion on the current movement for Redress and Reparations for Japanese-Americans incarcerated during World War II. The featured speaker will be **Stanley Mark, Esq.**, of the Asian-American Legal Defense & Education Fund (AALDEF). The lecture will be held on Thursday, April 21, 1983 at 12 Noon in Room 411. A reception will follow in room 410. For more information call x-4418.

HARVARD LAW SCHOOL LABOR LAW PROJECT - Forum entitled "Owners, Agents or Unions: Who Will Speak for Athletes in the 1980's?" Participants include: Ed Garvey,

Director, NFL Players Association; Larry Fleisher, Director, NBA Players Association; Chuck Sullivan, Vice President, New England Patriots; Ray Grebey, Director, Major League Baseball Players Relations Committee; and Bob Woolf, Agent for Larry Bird and Carl Yazstremski, among others. Thursday, April 21st at 8:00 PM in Langdell Hall, Harvard Law School. Admission is FREE.

LEXIS TRAINING - LEXIS training continues through Saturday, April 23rd. Priority is now given to first year students who have seen the LEXIS video tape. Second & third year students who have seen the tape may also sign up for training, but only on the day a session is scheduled, and only if a slot is available.

Margaret M. Heckler, Secretary of Health and Human Services (HHS), and lawyer-writer Barry Reed, author of "The Verdict," will receive awards at the Boston College Law School Alumni Association's 26th annual Law Day Celebration on April 30.

The Alumni Association has announced that its members selected Secretary Heckler for its annual St. Thomas More Award and Reed for a special presentation as a distinguished alumnus.

As its Alumnus of the Year, the association chose Francis J. Boyle, Chief Judge of the US District Court of Rhode Island, a 1952 graduate of Boston College Law School. Northeastern University Law School alumnus Allan Murray Hale, Chief Justice of the Mass. Appeals Court, will be recognized with a special presentation.

The awards will be presented at the association's 26th annual Law Day Dinner on Saturday, April 30 at 7:30 p.m. A 6:30 p.m. reception will precede the dinner at McElroy Commons on the university's main, Chestnut Hill campus.

Secretary Heckler was the only woman to graduate from Boston College Law School in the class of 1956, and Reed received his degree from Boston College Law School in 1954.

The widely acclaimed movie version of Reed's novel stars Paul Newman as an attorney on the skids who fights for a client's rights and his own redemption.

Following eight consecutive terms in Congress as representative from the 10th Massachusetts district, Secretary Heckler became head of HHS last month. The alumni association's St. Thomas More Award, which Secretary Heckler will receive, annually recognizes distinguished service to law and humanity. Some previous recipients are Boston attorney Edward B. Hanify, a senior partner in the law firm of Ropes & Gray; Associate Justice Joseph R. Nolan of the Mass. Supreme Judicial Court, class of 1954; and Judge David S. Nelson, class of 1960, and Judge Charles E. Wyzanski, both of the US District Court in Massachusetts.

As Alumnus of the Year, Judge Boyle will be given the association's annual William J. Kenealy, SJ, Award. Kenealy Award winners in recent years include John J. Fitzgerald of West Newton, class of 1936, US Sen. Warren B. Rudman of New Hampshire, class of 1954, and Mass. Senate President William M. Bulger, class of 1961.

LAW DAY

Boston College has observed Law Day every year since it was first celebrated in 1958, the year after it was proclaimed by President Eisenhower. In 1961 congress designated May 1 as Law Day; however, Boston College continues its tradition to hold its annual dinner on the last Saturday of April. The purposes of Law Day are to advance equality and justice under law, to encourage the observation and enforcement of law and to foster respect for law and understanding of its essential place in the life of every citizen.

You Have a Share in Justice. Don't Sell It Short.

We all have a share in justice. We all have a voice in preserving it, in molding its future. But too many of us sell our share short. Too many of us believe that one shareholder can not make a difference.

Those who believe that should think again. In 1955, a black woman named Rosa Parks caught a bus after a long day at work. It was a segregated bus. Too tired to move, she refused to give up her seat to a white. With that refusal, she "voted" her share of American justice. Her "no" generated the spark that ignited the American civil rights movement of the 60s.

Another citizen, Clarence Gideon, tried without legal counsel, took his case to the Supreme Court and, virtually single-handedly, won the right for all citizens accused of felonies to be provided with counsel if they can't afford to hire a lawyer.

A housewife, Lois Gibbs, driven by the need to protect her family and her neighbors from poisons in polluted Love Canal, voiced her concerns and brought the attention of the nation to bear on the danger to people and the environment.

The list goes on. A single citizen, a single share, can make a difference.

You have a right to be heard, to vote your share. You have a right to help mold American justice. But your rights can only be exercised by participating in justice, by voting your share in its future.

Participating can be as simple and effective as voting in primaries and elections, keeping abreast of the important issues facing your nation and your community, serving as a juror when called, and working to enact laws you believe in.

The potential dividends in the joint venture called American justice are great.

You have a share in American justice. Don't sell it short.

LAW DAY USA MAY 1



May 1st

American Bar Association

Intramural Roundup

The Coed basketball finals are set for Wednesday, April 20 at 8:30 p.m. at the Plex. The defending champion B.A.M.F.'s will take on Equal Protection, who in the semi-finals avenged an earlier loss by outgunning the Shot-guns. B.A.M.F.'s defeated the Awesomes, a tough first-year team, in order to gain the finals.

The spring intramural softball tournament will be held this coming weekend, April 23rd and 24th. Twelve teams are entered in the tourney, which will take place at the Cold Springs fields off Walnut Street here in Newton.

The Spring Scholars Run for the benefit of the James W. Smith Scholarship fund will be held on April 22.

NOTICES

URBAN LEGAL LAB (ULL) — There have been a number of questions regarding whether it is necessary to have a specific idea of the area and/or setting in which students wish to be placed. It is not necessary. Many students choose a ULL placement by shopping around in a variety of areas and settings (i.e., government office, small law firm, judicial clerkship, etc.). Those students with a set idea of their interests also have choices encompassing a number of options within their chosen field.

Applications are available in Room M326 for the classes of 1984 and 1985. The deadline for all applications is **April 22nd**. Selection for the class of 1985, who will participate in the program 2nd semester next year, will occur next fall. Selection for the class of 1984, who will participate in the program 1st semester next year, will occur late this month.

The **COMPOSERS IN RED SNEAKERS** present their **NINTH CONCERT** in a continuing series on Thursday, April 21, 1983 at 8:00 P.M. at the Old Cambridge Baptist Church, 1151 Mass. Ave., Harvard Square, Cambridge, Mass. Praised by **Boston Globe** critic Richard Dyer as composers with "style, substance, and communicative power", the **COMPOSERS IN RED SNEAKERS** will present new works by **ROBERT ALDRIDGE**, **ROGER BOURLAND**, **MICHAEL CARNES**, **RICHARD CORNELL**, **THOMAS OBOE LEE**, **CHRISTOPHER STOWENS**, and **HERMAN WEISS**. Performers will include the Cambridge Chorale, the New England Conservatory Scholarship Brass Quintet, George Garzone and the Red Sneaker Non-harmonic String Orchestra, as well as other chamber groups and electronic music.

The **COMPOSERS IN RED SNEAKERS** have attracted local and international media attention. A consortium of composers who organize and produce their own concerts, their "... success has been a step toward demystifying the image of composers" (David Hugh Smith, Christian Science Monitor, December 13, 1982).

This concert is funded in part by Cambridge City Arts, a program of the Cambridge Arts Council with funds from the National Endowment For The Arts, the City of Cambridge, the Massachusetts Council on the Arts, the Permanent Charity Fund, the Polaroid Foundation, and other private sources.

Come and be part of the **RED SNEAKERS NINTH!!!!!!**

APRIL 21, 1983, 8:00 P.M.

OLD CAMBRIDGE BAPTIST CHURCH, 1151 MASS. AV., CAMB., MASS.

ADMISSION: \$3.00, STUDENTS WITH I.D. \$3.99

ANYONE IN RED SNEAKERS ADMITTED FREE

CONTEMPORARY LEGAL ISSUES: JEWISH LAW AND AMERICAN LAW — Wednesday, April 27, 7:30 p.m. "Freedom of Testation and 'Estate Planning' in Jewish Law." Prof. Benjamin L. Greenberger, Touro College School of Law. Panelists to include Hanson S. Reynolds, Esq., of Foley, Hoag & Eliot, and Joel B. Sherman, Esq., of Peabody & Brown. Sponsored by Milender Institute of Jewish Ethics in co-sponsorship with Boston College Law School, Boston University School of Law, New England School of Law, Northeastern University College of Criminal Justice, Northeastern University School of Law and Suffolk University Law School. Hebrew College, 43 Hawes Street, Brookline. Tel. 232-8710. Tickets \$9 per lecture or \$4 with student discount.

— "The Acquisition of Real Property: Representing a Purchaser". Attorney Emanuel Quint of Quint, Marx, Chill & Greene of New York. Discussants to include Prof. Charles M. Haar, Brandeis Professor Law at Harvard Law School, and Prof. Neil Hecht, professor of law at Boston University School of Law. Sponsored by Milender Institute of Jewish Ethics in co-sponsorship with Boston College Law School, Boston University School of Law, New England School of Law, Northeastern University College of Criminal Justice, Northeastern University School of Law and Suffolk University Law School. Hebrew College, 43 Hawes Street, Brookline. Tel. 232-8710 \$9 per lecture or \$4 with student discount.

CAMBRIDGE COLLEGE will offer a four month career transition program entitled "Corporate Careers" beginning in May of 1983. A series of modules including business skills for entering corporate settings, business computation, computer literacy, business writing, professional skills assessment and personal marketing are combined with internships in corporate settings.

The "CORPORATE CAREERS PROGRAM" is designed with a particular emphasis on enabling women and minorities with a background of professional accomplishments in the public sector to assume professional positions in the private sector.

For additional information please call Carolyn Ingles or Charles Diggs at (617) 492-5108.

Cambridge College/Institute of Open Education (formerly affiliated with Antioch University, and Newton College of the Sacred Heart) announces its **FIRST ANNUAL ALUMNI REUNION** which will be held Saturday, April 30th from 2:00-6:00 PM at Memorial Hall/Sanders Theatre in Cambridge. All graduates of Cambridge College, Antioch/IOE, Newton College/IOE are invited to participate. For more information, call Ann Lebreck at 492-5108.

1983 GRADUATES - Just a reminder that the Controller's Office will withhold the transcripts and diplomas of any students who still have:

1. An outstanding balance on their tuition account, or
2. An exit interview required for repayment of their National Direct or Presidential Loans has not been completed.

EXIT INTERVIEWS FOR LOAN REPAYMENT GOING NOW!!!

As mentioned above, all graduating students who have received National Direct Student Loans or Presidential loans, **must** complete an exit interview. Interviews are now being held in Roberts Lounge, More Hall, Room 330, at the following times:

April 13, 14, 15, 19,	Sessions:
9:30 AM	
20, 21, and 22:	10:30 AM
	11:30 AM
	1:30 PM
	3:30 PM

If you have any questions, please see Mr. Pepper at once.

GRADUATION DANCE!!! —

Date: Thursday, May 26th

Time: 8:00 PM — 2:00 AM

Place: The Banquet Room at Jason's, Back Bay

Price: \$15 per ticket — good for hors d'oeuvres,

6 hours of dancing, and a champagne toast!

Tickets will be on sale in the dining Hall and at the Bookstore. Checks only, please.



A night on the town is easier when you already live in town.

No traffic crush, no last minute rush. Instead a leisurely dinner at your special restaurant, an early arrival at the symphony and a nightcap at your favorite club afterward.

That's a night out, Devonshire style. That's because this new full-service luxury residential tower is minutes from everything that makes Boston exciting.

Exciting too, are the harbor and skyline views from our apartments and the formidable array of services at your service.



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Renting office: open Mon-Fri. (Except Thurs.) 10 to 6/Thurs. 10 to 7/Sat. 11 to 5/Sun. 1 to 5/Telephone: (617) 720-3410





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